said to come from the mountains west of Peking. Chinese walnuts seem especially adapted to semiarid regions with warm summers and dry cold winters." (Meyer.)

Juniperus chinensis L. (Pinaceae.) 44234. Juniper seeds from Peking, China. Collected by Mr. Frank N. Meyer, December 27, 1916. "Pai shu. Berries of the North Chinese juniper, a hardy, drought and alkali-resistant evergreen tree, living to be many centuries old. Especially suited for dry climates with winters not too severe." (Meyer.)

Phaseolus angularis (Willd.) W. F. Wight. (Fabaceae.) 44232. Adzuki beans from Malanyü, Chihli province, China. Collected by Mr. Frank N. Meyer, November 25, 1916. Hei hsiao tou meaning 'Black small bean'. An adzuki bean of marbled, blackish color, used mostly to produce first quality beansprouts." (Meyer.) These beansprouts can be produced by putting the beans in an earthern crock well drained by means of holes in its bottom and keeping them moist until they sprout and produce roots 1½ inches long. These sprouted adzuki beans when blanched by immersion for a few minutes in boiling water and cooling in cold water make a delicious vegetable when fried in butter until they begin to brown. (Fairchild.)

Perilla frutescens (L.) Britton. (Menthaceae.) 44205. Seeds from Malanyü, Chihli province, China. Collected by Mr. Frank N. Meyer, November 25, 1916. "Su tzu. An odoriferous annual, the seeds of which contain a great percentage of oil which is used in waterproofing paper and cloth. They are also fed to song birds in winter time. The young tops are employed in giving flavor to certain pickles." (Meyer.)

Picea meyeri Rehder & Wilson. (Pinaceae.) 44149. Spruce seeds from Shinglungshan, Chihli province, China. Collected by Mr. Frank N. Meyer, December 3, 1916. "A tall-growing spruce, often having bluish needles." (Meyer.)

Pisum sativum L. (Fabaceae.) 44231. Seeds of peas from Malanyü, Chihli province, China. Collected by Mr. Frank N. Meyer, November 25, 1916. "Wan tou, meaning 'Ten thousand bean'. A small, white, garden pea, cultivated for human consumption. In winter these peas are often forced in hot, dark, moist rooms, and the sprouts eaten scalded." (Meyer.)